REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,204—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,762 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

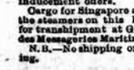
The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander —, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Varawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£35	£22	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL..	2,100	300	May	29
RYDALL HALL.....	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL....	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	2,300	300	At	
*PEKE HALL.....	2,700	350	fortnightly	intervals.
*WINTON HALL.....	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa *via* Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Our Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England, Messrs. Henry Huggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. ZEAL, are hereby informed that the steamer has ARRIVED, and that she will discharge in the Sassoon Dock. Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in, and passed by the Captain, before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	18th May.
(e) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	30th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(e) NIZAM	2726	450	A. M. Barlow	31st do.
— GERLONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.

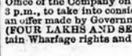
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICES.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repair, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Housekeepers.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of accepting an offer made by Government of Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (FOUR LAKHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) for certain Wharfage rights and land, which the Company possesses.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to make a SIXTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by payment of Rs. 22 per share, PAYMENT of which, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, can be obtained on application to 818 CHARLES FORBES and Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, West.

JOHN DIXON,
H. R. CORMACK,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Sec. 35 of the rules framed under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878, and notified in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 30th March last, the SALE of MADAT and KOOSOOMBA or any other PREPARATIONS of OPIUM without a LICENCE is illegal. Any person desirous of selling any such preparations should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium in writing before the 15th proximo, stating the locality of this shop, the quantity of Opium he will require per month, and the amount he is willing to pay for a Licence. On or after the 1st June any one found selling without a Licence will be prosecuted and will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rupees 1,000.

Tenders for Licenses for the sale of Chundool will be separately invited.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th April 1878.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad...Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN..... „ 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST..... „ 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 p.m..... „ 1
BARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner per month. „ 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ... „ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ... „ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ... „ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week —on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.
TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, K.C.S.I.,
THE COLONEL COMMANDING, THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT
TO
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
by Members of the late Philharmonic Society and other Ladies and Gentlemen
ON FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1878.
TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

1. Part Song ..... "Farewell to the Forest" Mendelssohn.
2. Song (Tenor)..... Sweethearts ..... Sullivan.
3. Song (Soprano)..... "I love my love" ..... Pinsuti.
4. Song (Baritone)..... Il Balen ..... Verdi.
5. Solo Pianoforte..... "Sonata Pastorale" ..... Beethoven.
6. Song (Tenor) ..... The Thorn ..... Shield.
7. Grand Duett (Soprano and Baritone) ..... La Traviata ..... Verdi.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART 2.

1. Duet (Tenor & Baritone). "Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
2. Song (Contralto) ..... My Mother bids me bind my hair ..... Haydn.
3. Song (Baritone)..... Io la Perdei ..... Mattei.
4. Romanza (Soprano)..... "Qui Sola, vergin rosa" (Maria) ..... Flotow.
5. Song (Tenor)..... "Still the angel stars are shining" ..... Plumpton.
6. New Song (Bass)..... "To arms, to arms..... Plumpton.
7. Solo Pianoforte..... "Faust" ..... Liszt.
8. Part Song ..... "The Sea King" ..... Smart.

CONDUCTOR.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

P. S.—Volunteers have permission from the Colonel, should they desire it, to appear in White Uniform.

Prices of Admission.....Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, lately occupied by Revd. D. C. Boyd. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NARROW GAUGE BRANCH RAILWAY between BARODA and DUBHOI, 15 miles, will be received at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, where Plans and Specification may be seen.

Bombay, 7th May 1878.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SUPPLY of VEHAR WATER to the Native Town, Walkeshwar, Fort, and Colaba will be CUT OFF on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 7th May 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

No. of Notes.	Value.
M 36—08480	Rs. 100.
M 33—03367 }	Rs. 20 each.
M 33—03406 }	
M 28—08308 }	Rs. 10 each.
M 20—36623 }	
M 7—46129	Rs. 5.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

M 23—20856 }	Rs. 50 each.
M 23—20859 }	
M 25—23727	Rs. 20.
M 31—17389 }	Rs. 10 each.
M 31—53857 }	
M 6—75083	Rs. 5.
M 31—56752 }	Rs. 10 } Wrongly joined.
M 31—56758 }	

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 7th May 1878.

Now Ready.

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to Sale by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m., by order of Mortgagee, Raghonath Saccaram, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Narayen Poonajee, Crustnajee Narayen, Setaram Narayen, and Hurry Narayen.

All that messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, standing on the Government ground, situate at Girgaum road, on the west side, in the Bholeshwur sub-district, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Peuion Tax under No. 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 415, and now No. 557, and containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and bound on the east by the house of Narayen Bhowanjee, on the west by the Girgaum road, on the north by house of Bhasker Crustnajee, goldsmith, on the south by a Police Chowkey, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW TOWN IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May instant. By order of Mortgagees, Messrs. Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein and Mossakhoy Esmailjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Noorbhi, wife of Mahomedkhan Guffoorkhan, who is an insolvent, and with the consent of C. Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee of the Estate of the insolvent.

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house and buildings thereon, being No. 27, Chimna Butcher Street, at New Town, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing 147 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1630, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 25, but now under No. 27, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the west by the compound of the said premises and sweepers passage, on or towards the north by the property of Alli Mahomed Yarroo, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and occupied by the said insolvent and her tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the office of Mr. R. SKIPSEY, 15, Forbes Street, solicitor to the Mortgagees or to the Auctioneer, 14 Forbes Street.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 9 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, to undertake, the CARE of YOUNG CHILDREN of a family resident in Bombay. Apply to A. B., care of Post Master, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, REFRESHMENT ROOMS—COLD TIFFINS and SUPPERS can be had daily, at the very moderate price of As. 8. per head.

OFFICE in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE TO LET. Rent Rs. 25. Apply to BENN and BAKER.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE, in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

OTARD DUPUYS & Co.'s CELEBRATED PEG BRANDY at Rs. 25 per doz. Cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICE FRUITS for DESSERT—DRY CRYSTALIZED PEARS, CHOW CHOW and LIMES, in first class condition. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a good SERVICEABLE PONY with Saddle and Bridle. Price Rs. 130. Apply to J. GRIFFITHS, School of Art.

TELEPHONES FOR SALE—The undersigned can supply Telephones of Professor Bell's pattern, guaranteed equal to the best English manufacture. Price Rs. 15 each pair of Telephones. Payment may be made only when approved of. ELAHEE BUX MISTREE, Roorkee.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hardwork-ing Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BACON in Canvas, 4 to 6 lb. pieces, just received. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED PARTNER, with 10,000 Rupees, in a commodity of newly Patented Invention, *bona fide* and lucrative. Apply Bomonjee Eduljee & Co., 1, Oak Lane.

REQUISITES FOR
TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, rom Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers,
from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks.	Drinking Cups.
Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15.	Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.
AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"*Bull Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

BASS'S PALE ALE.
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5	8	5	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5	8	5	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

We are Sole Consignees of these two Specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
("BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARK.)
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
UNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

Cama Cottage	Rs. 500
Keepsake	„ 350

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	„	14	8
Ofner, Red and White	„	24	8
Erlau	„	16	0
Sparkling White	„	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	„	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	„	36

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY 1878.

BUSINESS was almost suspended this morning pending receipt of the telegrams reporting the meeting of Parliament, and the news since received does not alter the position materially. If anything, the tendency is to consider the probability of peace as somewhat improved, but except in the more speculative markets the movements have not been very marked.

The commercial advices from London of yesterday's date do not show many alterations of importance. Consols were still quoted at 95¼, and French Rentes at 109½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered, but there was a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Wheat to arrive, and Seeds were also lower, Linseed by 6d. and Feroospore Rapeseed by 3d. per quarter. The London General Produce Markets were unchanged throughout.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester were quiet but steady, while Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales. Spot prices were unmoved, as also apparently were arrivals, Reuter quoting Good Omras, with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, via Canal, at 5 5-16d. per lb. The imports into Liverpool are still very heavy, yesterday's figures being 20,000 bales, and this is undoubtedly one of the weakest features in the market at the moment as a considerable proportion of the arrivals probably come to weak holders who are compelled to realise irrespective of future prospects.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands still come at 10⅜ cents, but Futures are apparently easier, August shipment being quoted at 11 cents as against Saturday's quotation of 11 1-16 cents per lb. for July shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	5,000	5,100	6,800
Three days' do.	7,000	7,600	11,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,078,000	3,828,600	2,954,100

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and the transactions reported make up a very small total both in Bank and Private Paper. Of the latter, in fact, there is, comparatively speaking, nothing offering, and it is evidently not so much a question of rate which is keeping bills back as the limited character of the export business doing. Rates have shown a weaker tendency throughout the day and at the close may be quoted 1-1d. per Rupee lower all round, say :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 8¾	to 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	ls. 8 11-16d.	to ¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	ls. 8 11-16d.	to ¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	ls. 8¾	to 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any change, demand drafts being still quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ to 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm and the current is in favour of holders. Fours and Four-and-a half are quote at Rs. 93½; Fives and a half at R. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET has been active, and with few exceptions, values show an upward tendency. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ¼ per cent; in Press Companies we no ice an advance of Rs. 10 in Apollo, Rs. 5 in Berars, and Rs 7½ in Motussis. Spinning and Weaving Companies are strong, and our quotations show a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Land Companies are quiet, the only movement being a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas.

COTTON has shown a slightly steadier feeling, so far as sellers are concerned, the tenor of the political telegrams inducing them to hold for the chance of an improvement in Liverpool to-morrow. Buyers, however, do not seem disposed to pay higher rates, and business therefore has been almost at a standstill. There is no quotable change from yesterday's rates.

SEEDS are quiet and tendency easier. Linseed still quote at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8, but Guzerat Rapeseed has receded to Rs. 7 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very quiet and no fresh charters are reported to-day. For Liverpool by steamer £1-10 remains the current quotation and by sailing ship £1-5 for wood and £1-7-6 for iron vessels. For Trieste and Venice £1-17-6 payable here has been done.

PIECE GOODS have not moved. The offtake is still restricted to a very limited compass and prices are nominally unchanged throughout.

COALS are very quiet, the tenor of to-day's political telegrams having induced even speculators to withdraw from the market. Prices are nominally the same but with no buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	685½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	815
Freire Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.s.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700			750
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100	p.s.	1,825
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40	p.s.	1,150
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	960
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	215
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10	p.s*	8½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	740
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s.	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		690
Dharumsey Spinning...	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	1,260
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,240
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,130
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	36	p.s.	915
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		750
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	870
Jubbulpore Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,050
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	770
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		35
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	22½	p.*	910
Manockjee Pettit's	2,500	1,000	all	5	p.s*	1,235
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,130
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		245
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35	p.s	825 xd.
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all			570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		600
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	15	p.s*	730
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,450	all			975
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all			925
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75	p.s.	725
Do do, ½ Share..	400	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all			650
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	all	25	p.s.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	880
Albert Ginning Co.....	700	500	all	10	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	610
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60		625
Berar Company (New)...	175	500	all	45	p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14	do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80	do	590
Dhoolera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	100	do	800
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	250	50	do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	805
Motissett Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	315
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	340
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-...	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3·0	5 p. c.	282
Do. New £30 Shares....	..	£20	13 0	14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£30	66 7	8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13	1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196	9	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187	p.s.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60	p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	280
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7	p. ct.	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	10
Treacher and Co.....	1,990	500	all	11	p. ct	600
Vlegas Patent Steam Co...	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	30

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 9th, 3h. 23·7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. m.	H. m.
Wed. 8	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 22	2 18 m 8 31 a	1 40 m 9 4 a
Th. 9	.....	5 30	6 23	3 21 m 9 32 a	9 40 m 10 03 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 30	6 23	4 42 m 5 38 a	10 55 m .....
Sat. 11	.....	5 29	6 23	6 16 m 6 46 a	0 10 m 0 22 a
Sun. 12	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 29	6 24	7 33 m 7 54 a	1 21 m 1 41 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 28	6 24	8 43 m 8 80 a	2 20 m 2 33 a
Tues. 14	.....	5 8	6 24	9 31 m 9 25 a	3 13 a 8 33 a

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE HAWTHORN, 295 tons, Captain C. Meade, will sail to-day for HONGKONG, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, &c., with a general cargo, and sixty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 206 deck passengers.

THE S. S. ST. OLAF, 1,271 tons, Captain A. C. Pedderson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain G. Nelson and 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Ardenclutha	Duncan	Liverpool.
	Isabella.....	Williams	Mauritius.
	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	St. Olaf (s)	Pederson	Marseilles.

The barque Hawthorn, Meade, to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Estepona, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—50 cases stout, D D Shah ; 11 barrels bacon, Crawford and Co ; 4 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Fazel.
Livernier s—14 packages glassware, Soomar Veera ; 54 packages soap, Hajee Esmail Fazul.
Trent s/m Hull s—1,562 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumoodin.
Macedonia s—25 cases portwine, D D Shah.
Thaseley s—200 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman—100 casks cement, M M Mody and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy : 11 bales printing paper, Times of India.
Strathleven s—2 cases scented soap, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Duke of Edinburgh—25 cases matches, Tybally Soaltanally ; 25 runlets coaltar, Rajbhoy Okalbay.
Macedonia s—4 casks hardware, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—100 cases beer, Treacher and Co ; 2 cases papers, M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaley s—47 boxes clay tobacco pipes, Escoofally Russoojee.
Macedonia s—12 cases whisker, D D Shah.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 2nd March to 30th April 1878, by Cutler, Palmer & Co :—

15	cases	claret,	per steamer	Cervin.
16	,,	sherry	Ditto	Do.
16	,,	champagne	Ditto	Do.
60	,,	manyady jamaca,	Ditto	Gwalior.
24	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Kashgar.
3	qr casks	manzanilla,	Ditto	Nizam.
6	casks	claret,	Ditto	Do.
1	qr casks	sherry,	Ditto	Khiva.
16	cases	claret,	Ditto	Do.
28	,,	claret,	Ditto	S. Leaven.
1	hhd.	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
52	cases	port,	Ditto	Assam.
52	,,	brandy,	Ditto	Zambesi.
40	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
50	,,	brandy,	Ditto	Kashgar.
22	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
10	cases	claret,	Ditto	Gwalior.
20	cases	claret,	Ditto	Thibet.
7	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
1	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
1	,,	port,	Ditto	Do.
1	,,	pare brandy,	Ditto	Do.
24	,,	claret,	Ditto	Khiva.
60	,,	claret,	Ditto	Zarbin.
7	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Gwalior.
20	,,	laubenheimer,	Ditto	Khiva.
16	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
12	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Zambesi.
2	,,	port,	Ditto	Do.
1	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Khiva.
8	,,	gin,	Ditto	Assam.
57	,,	claret,	Ditto	S. Leaven.
6	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
1	,,	schnapps,	Ditto	Do.
3	,,	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
8	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
2	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
6	,,	port,	Ditto	Zambesi.
4	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Mirzapore.
3	,,	claret,	Ditto	Zambesi.
8	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Nizam.
17	,,	claret,	Ditto	Zerbino.
2	,,	gin,	Ditto	Deccan.
15	,,	claret,	Ditto	Malwa.
18	,,	rum,	Ditto	Zambesi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadira—66 boxes aloes seccotra, Pershboy Assur ; 200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Jaithoo Vurdhman and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Dharsey Odhowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Nuserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 1,404 cwts myrabollams, Jeeva Visram ; 270 cwts beedanuts and 30 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Joosub Lutiff ; 578¼ cwts, Jaitha Purvotum.
Twilight—149 bales cotton, Bhoakundass Ijihookundass.
Raphael—250 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Yurin Hajee Currim ; 525 cwts myrabollams, Fuckervahamed Munjee ; 458 0 cwts linseed, Heerjee Ludha ; 900 cwts linseed, Nuppoo Nensey.
Harold Hargrave—100 cwts cotton, Hajee Talub Arbee ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co ; 200 cases cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 86 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
W H Cosmer—1,500 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—722 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 300 cwts coffee, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—798 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Achille s—50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 9 bales skins, J Janni.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona s—334 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass ; 200 bales cotton, Ramgopall Toolchund ; 52 bales cotton, S L Mackwaythen ; 50 bales cotton, Kooop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hawthorn—110 cwts myrabollams, Ebram Hassan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Owen, Major, 19th Lancers, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Amlo, Surg Major, on leave, from Mecan Meer.

MAY 6.

Johnson, Surg, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Fagan, Lieut Col, 2nd Grenadier, on Medl Cert, from Belgaum.
Belcher, Capt, 28th Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

MAY 7.

Robson, Capt, R A, from leave, from Cashmere.
Burrell, Lieut, 85th Lt Infantry, on Medl Cert, from Lucknow.
Holdsworth, Major, R E, on leave, from Bunares.
Bond, Capt, R E, on duty, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Keith, Capt, 30th Regt, on leave, to England.
Knapp, Surg, on leave, to England.
Tufnell, Capt, R E, on leave, to England.
Fagan, Lieut Col, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to England.

MAY 7.

Hewlett, Surg Gl, on duty, to Poona.
Johnson, Surg Gl, on duty, to Jubbulpore
Starpoli, Lieut, Qr M, Deolalee, on duty, to Deolalee.
Keith, Surg, on leave, to Ahmednugger.
Mellis, Capt, S-ff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Amlo, Surg Maj r, from leave, to Mecan Meer.
Owen, Major, 19th Lancers, to rejoin, to Mecan Meer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut J G Day, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Meerut Division, Military Works, to Inspector General's Head-Quarters.

Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rawul Pindi to the Peshawur Division, Military Works.

Dr R Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, is placed in medical charge of the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Patterson, Store-keeper, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on leave, twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, and the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J D M Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language.

Mr J B Chalmers, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate to England.

Mr Corfield, Store-keeper, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr Cunliffe, Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The following Establishment forms the Staff of the new Indus Division :—Mr C V McIvor, Executive Engineer, in charge. Mr P Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (temporary rank). Lieut H Pinnis, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr T C Marshall (temporary), Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr S Clay, Supervisor, 1st Grade. Major J Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade. Mr W Handy, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 4.)

Surgeon J B Gaffney, Civil Surgeon, Upper Godavari District, is transferred to the same capacity to Raipur.
Mr Inspector Wood is appointed to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Seoni.
Mr C Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Seoni, is transferred to Bilaspur.
Mr G S Chatterton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bilaspur, is transferred to Seoni.
Mr E Penny, Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Saugor Road Division.
Mr G Price, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, is reduced to 2nd Class.
Twelve months' sick leave granted to Mr G Price, 2nd Class Inspector of Police, on half pay.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 4.)

Surgeon E Mair, Civil Surgeon, Bijnor, to officiate as Superintendent, Central Prison, Fatehgarh, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major R Jameson.
Mr H R Hutton, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore.
Mr M La Fenu, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi.
The Revd J Lillie, Chaplain, to officiate as Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad.
The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased, as a special case, to make the following appointments :—
Mr H P Mulock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr G R C Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr F N Wright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr F W Porter, 8 Element Officer, 3rd grade to revert to district work, and to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr T F Harkness, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr W T Martin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.
Mr J Liston, Asst tant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, and to be posted to be Lalitpur district.
Mr A C Topp, Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh.
Mr A M Markham, Joint Magistrate to be posted to the Allahabad district as Officiating Magistrate and Collector.
Surgeon-Major R A FitzGerald, Civil Surgeon, to Mirzapur.
Mr W B Tucker, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lalitpur, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansi division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 2.)

Mr M Macauliffe, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, has obtained six months' special leave, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay.
Mr H G Barkley, Deputy Commissioner, is posted to the Delhi district temporarily.
Surgeon-Major W Center, Professor, Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Lahore Central Museum.
Surgeon J Young, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Kangra, is appointed Superintendent of the Darmsala Jail.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 2.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments :—
8th Regiment.—Sub-Lieut Banning to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Balfour to be Lieut.
Captain R Elias, 59th Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major at Sialkot, during the absence of Major Gwyane, or until further orders.
Lieut MacMullen, Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Captain M Clements, proceeded on field service.
Captain Ives, from Amritsar, to be Station Staff Officer, Peroopore, vice Hodgson.
Captain G MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer, Amritsar, vice Ives.
7th N I, Lieut Faithful, 6th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
11th Regt, Lieut Lang to be Captain.
14th Regt, Lieut Colonel Grogan to be Colonel.
15th Regt, Captain Farr to be Major.
67th Regt, Captain Seton to be Major.
Captain Bond, R E, having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed to England, and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Adjutant Studdy, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel Macintyre, (9th Brigade) R A, to Bombay, for one month to appear before a medical board.
Major Martell, R A, to Murree, from 15th April to 15th August, on medical certificate.
63rd Foot, Lieut W F Nuthall to Cashmere, from 25th April to 24th October, on medical certificate.
Bengal Infantry, Col G G Anderson to Mussoorie, from 9th April to 13th September, on medical certificate.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 1.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Umballa on the 17th April, Private W Smith, 12th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st—Having on or about the 4th April been drunk. 2nd—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Umballa, on or about the 4th April, used violence against Lance Corporal Austin, by striking him with his clenched fist on the face : lifting him up, and throwing him violently on his back.
Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.
Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be fined one pound.
Approved and Confirmed—Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

FRED. R. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,
MENIST'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS,
BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

THERE can hardly be a doubt that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer to St. Petersburg of a despatch or message embodying the terms by the acceptance of which alone Russia can succeed in avoiding a war with England. In the ordinary sense of the term this document cannot perhaps be called an ultimatum; for an ultimatum means a defiance addressed by one Power to another after all hope of a peaceful accommodation has been abandoned, and, if sent by England to Russia, it would naturally be carried by an English messenger and not by the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. The present should rather be styled the penultimate stage of the negotiations. Nobody except the members of the English Cabinet and the Russian Ministry knows what is really going on; but a reasonable conjecture as to the state of affairs may be formed by any one who bears in mind the salient points of the most recent negotiations. The project of a European Congress broke down completely when England refused to enter such an assembly unless Russia submitted to it the whole Treaty of San Stefano, and since Prince Bismarck crushed the Russian hopes that the Triple Alliance might take the settlement of the Eastern Question entirely into its own hands by distinctly avowing that it was impossible for Europe to hold a Congress if England were left out. The subsequent proceedings have not yet been explained in Parliament; but it is certain that England has rejected a proposal of mediation made by Prince Bismarck which was based on the suggestion that the general question of the changes required in the East should be discussed without special reference to the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, and that it has been found impossible to come to an agreement for the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and the Russian army from the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck has now, apparently, washed his hands of the whole business, and both England and Russia have gone so far that the former Power cannot retreat unless the Treaty of San Stefano is cancelled, while the latter cannot afford to subject herself to such a bitter humiliation. Whatever, then, may be men's hopes or fears, the facts of the situation all point to the conclusion that the maintenance of peace is impossible. A truce can only be patched up now if either England or Russia gives up national interests which have been proclaimed over and over again to be of vital importance. If England were to assent to a truce in reliance on Russian professions of moderation, she would really abandon to her rival all Asia beyond the Himalayas as well as the provinces of European Turkey, and the effect of such an act of weakness would soon be felt in widespread intrigues and insurrections within the limits of the Indian Empire. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that, in consequence of the lamentable indecision for many months of England's foreign policy, the Indian Empire can now only be restored to a state of security at the price of a successful war. We are convinced, then, that war is unavoidable, because we cannot see, and no one has yet proposed, any other possible solution of the differences between the two Powers which dispute between them the supremacy of the East. Sir Stafford Northcote is such an optimist, that, if he thought the negotiations now going on could have any pacific result, he would not have refrained from holding out some hope to the House of Commons that peace might yet be preserved. It is only three or four days ago since his colleague, the new Secretary of State for India, said frankly and truly that the Treaty of San Stefano has not a single element of a durable peace in it; and this is evidently the matured opinion of the Cabinet. At the same time, the English Government is bound, as Mr. Cross put it, to exhaust the resources of diplomacy before having recourse to arms, and this process of exhaustion is now nearly completed. Russia, on the other hand, has not yet made a sign of yielding; and we therefore believe that Count Schouvaloff, who has probably gone to St. Petersburg to tell his Imperial master personally that the patience of England is tired out, and that nothing remains but to tear up the Treaty of San Stefano or to go to war, will find the Emperor resolved to risk all rather than give up anything. We shall, then, reach the end of the entanglement this week; and, as the House of Lords meets next Monday, it is probable that Lord Beaconsfield will then have the gratification of announcing to the Peers that the time has come for defending the honour and interests of the British Empire with the sword instead of the pen.

If matters were not so serious, more notice would certainly have been taken on Monday evening of the despatch of an expeditionary force from India. The power claimed by the Executive Government to employ Indian troops where it chooses would, at another time, have been seriously contested; but Parliament is clearly willing to give the Ministers *carte blanche* to do anything they like at present, and woe to them if they fail! Nothing was said about the destination of the force, which must, we imagine, go in the first instance to Malta, because Lord Lytton, in his farewell order to the troops, said distinctly they were the first Indian soldiers who had been selected "to strengthen the British forces in the Mediterranean," and he would not have been so cruel as to mislead them and their comrades of the Indian army with this flattering compliment if it were the case that they were going no further than Egypt. We can, too, state positively that up to yesterday evening neither the Government of India nor that of Bombay knew anything about a change of destination of the force ordered to Malta. That the force may ultimately be made use of to guard the line of the Suez Canal is probable enough; but the occupation by English troops of any part of Egyptian territory while England is at peace with the Ottoman Porte would lead to very serious complications. It is worthy of note that the Turkish declaration of neutrality may have a bearing by no means favourable to England. While Turkish soil, including Egypt, remains neutral territory, the occupation of any portion of it by an English expeditionary force must wear an aspect of high-handed disregard of international law which the friends of Russia would not fail to make the most of.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has issued a very remarkable General Order to the Madras Army under date of 2nd May. After desiring that recruiting for that army shall be strictly confined to Presidency limits, and observing that the Madras Presidency "can produce plenty "of good efficient soldiers provided they be "sought for, and when obtained be properly "trained and commanded," His Excellency proceeds, in the last and fifth paragraph, to announce the following views to the army he comm

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put said, that active negotiations were proceeding between England and Russia, and that under the present circumstances it would be highly injurious to discuss them. The British Government, he said, had resolved some time ago to despatch an Expeditionary force from India, and it was thought to be unnecessary to inform the House of their intentions.

THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

Sir Stafford, in reply to a further question, said the expenses in connection with the Expedition would be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

IMPORTANT MISSION OF COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in London, has gone to St. Petersburg on an important mission.

THE INSURRECTION IN THESSALY AND MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, MAY 6.

The insurrectionary movement in Thessaly and Macedonia has ceased, owing to the mediation of the British Consuls.

THE SITUATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The *Times* of to-day states that the desire for peace is increasing at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with supplies freely offered. Surats were also freely offered. The London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
Bar Silver	55⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1 7/16
4 per cent. Government Securities..	80
4½ per cent. do.	80
5½ per cent. do.	89½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 7.

CANNANORE 5-29 p.m.—Weather overcast. Wind. S. Thermometer 93 max. 79. min. W.B. 81. Barometer 29 70.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N.W. Thermometer 91-8. Barometer 29.870.

MANGALORE 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind NW. NW8W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind SW. Thermometer 90. Barometer 29 86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 6-18 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 86.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d. to 7-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 11-16d. to 3d. "
Credits, 4 " "	...1s. 8 11-16d. to 3d. "
Documents, 4 " "	...1s. 8¾d. 15-16d. "

THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

We have already expressed the opinion that the Government of India does not intend to despatch another Expedition from this country, and notwithstanding the opinions which have been expressed upon the subject, we are glad to be in a position to state that so far as the Government of Bombay is aware at present no calls have been made for more ships for transport purposes. The committee which has been appointed to consider the arrangements in connection with transporting troops has only to consider what can be done to make Expeditions from India more successful than experience up to the present time has enabled them to be.

The following Resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay :—

Military Department—No. 2281.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In reference to the recent despatch of troops from Bombay to Suez *en route* for Malta, the Governor in Council desires to record his high sense of the manner in which the officers of the Marine Department did their work on this urgent occasion.

2. Lieutenant Searle, late I. N., Superintendent of Marine, had very onerous and multifarious duties to perform, all which he discharged with a degree of zeal, assiduity, and efficiency which merits the warm commendation of Government.

3. The cordial thanks of Government are also due to the following officers for the way in which they bore their share in this hard and trying work :—Lieutenant Carew, late I. N.; Lieutenant Parker, late I. N.; and Lieutenant Brebner, late I. N.

4. The Governor in Council has to declare his entire approbation of the professional ability and personal energy displayed by the Master Builder Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia in the execution of the work required. Similar acknowledgments are offered to Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, formerly in the Government service, who was temporarily employed for this special work.

5. His Excellency in Council will be obliged if the Superintendent of Marine will communicate the acknowledgments of Government to the following officials of his department :—Mr. Enser, Mr. Jacks, and Mr. George.

MR. G. S. LYNCH was yesterday elected Second Lieutenant of E. Company of the Bombay Volunteers, *vice* Mr. Manson, resigned.

WE hear that Mr. Mathew, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, goes home this month on short leave, and that Mr. T. W. Wood, the Chief Auditor, will act as Agent during Mr. Mathew's absence.

MR. F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C. S., Collector of Bombay, has sent in his papers with the view of retiring from the service on a commuted pension at the end of this year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by an A. D. C. and by Dr. Waters, will leave Bombay for Alibag about 5 p.m. to-day and return on Friday. Miss Temple goes to Matheran to-day by the mail train. His Excellency will probably go to Mahableshwar for about a fortnight at the end of the season. The house recently bought for the Governor at Mahableshwar has been completely refurnished. The Band goes up as soon as tents for their accommodation can be sent there.

THE Madras Native Infantry Regiment which embarked from Cannanore for Malta has no less than *five field officers* of its authorised number of officers—six ! What an organisation, an economy, does this fact imply ! The officers' names, we perceive in the *Madras Mail's* correspondence, are Colonel Gibb (commanding), Lieutenant Colonel Osborn, Major Mackenzie, Major Gabbett, and Major Cotton.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times* — The orders recently issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the military authorities to direct Her Majesty's 15th Native Infantry to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Malta, as intimated in your issue of Friday morning last, has, I am informed, been countermanded, as some of the military authorities have represented to Sir Neville Chamberlain that this regiment at present is not in an efficient warfooting state, the regiment having only the other day allowed one hundred of its picked men to volunteer for Her Majesty's 25th Native Infantry *en route* to Malta. Volunteers and recruits will have, it would appear, to be largely called for to bring the regiment up to its full strength. The Commander-in-Chief, I learn, overlooked this fact in nominating this regiment for field service, and on the representations now made to His Excellency, Sir Neville has been induced to cancel the order. It is stated that Her Majesty's 34th Native Infantry now at Mangalore will, in all probability, be ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to join the Indian expedition in lieu of Her Majesty's 15th Native Infantry.

ON Monday last, Mr. Lely, the officer specially nominated to try the riot cases at Surat, committed nineteen more of the rioters for trial before the Sessions Court of Surat on charges of attempting to commit the murder of Bar. Scannel, District Superintendent of Police, and others; voluntarily causing grievous hurt to public servants; committing mischief; rioting, &c. Thirty-one prisoners in all were under trial; but after a patient investigation extending over ten days, Mr. Lely discharged twelve of them for want of sufficient evidence. The same day a third riot case commenced before the same magistrate, in which three of the prisoners already committed and two new ones are charged in connection with the riot which took place at the Surat railway station early on the morning of the 5th ult.

FULLER particulars are now received of the savage assault that was made on Mr. Davis, Assistant Commissioner, at Thatone, on the 19th April. Mr. Davis and Mr. McCracken, of Messrs. W. Strang Steel and Co., were dining together, when two men (Tounghoos) armed with *dahs*, rushed into the room; one of them at once attacked Mr. Davis from behind, and cut him very severely in the face as he turned round. Mr. McCracken made a rush at the Tounghoo, disarmed him and cut him down, killing him on the spot; the other Tounghoo then got hold of Mr. McCracken, but was obliged to let him go after receiving a sharp cut from the *dah*, and bolted from the house; he was, however, afterwards captured, and is now in custody. It is said that dissatisfaction with some judicial decision of Mr. Davis was the occasion of the attack.

A SATISFACTORY proof of the increasing popularity of local brewed malt liquor may be found in the reduced quantities of beer annually despatched from England for the Bengal Presidency, from 1874-75, when the figure exceeded 55,000 hogsheads, down to last year, when 16,000 hogsheads were despatched. A steady reduction has taken place, at the rate approximately of 15,000 hogsheads a year. Clearly then it rests with the local brewers, by the extension of their operations and the production of uniformly good liquor, to secure for themselves the monopoly of the supply required by the Government. Some credit for the reduction may also be given to the army temperance society, now mustering 10,000 total abstainers in its ranks.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman* from Mandalay, 19th April :—"Colonel Wyndham has been disappointed in his balloon ascent. It seems that the King will not allow him to make an ascent in Mandalay, and he, the Colonel, has been ordered to vacate a house belonging to H. M. which he had been occupying, to make room for some old Armenian who it seems claims Rs. 1,00,000 from His Majesty. The Colonel will soon, in all probability, leave the Golden City for good, where he has now spent two years doing nothing whatever. The poor man is in a terrible state of the last extremity. One meets with a curious class of Europeans here; they seem to be so very selfish and mean, and live, as a rule, like the natives in filth up to their eyes. Things are very dull at the Palace. No money, no pay for months, is the daily cry. This is certainly a wretched place for one to be in."

A MATTER to which the attention of the Punjab Government is just now turned, is the loss of human life and cattle owing to wild beasts and snakes. Three districts are more particularly suffers—Kangra, Hoshiarpur, and Hissar. In the hills leopards are most destructive, being responsible for half the total loss; but wolves are very nearly as mischievous, and monopolise the destruction in the plains. The deaths of men last year from this cause were 52, and the loss in cattle 5,279, as compared with 6,606 head in 1876; and in view of the passing of the Arms Act, it is interesting to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has directed district officers and committees seriously to consider the question of promoting the destruction of wild beasts by grants of free gun licenses and rewards.

THE Rawul Pindee correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes, that "native soldiers from furlough are turning up daily to rejoin their respective regiments; one and all seem glad at the prospect of being called on one of these fine days to embark for foreign service, should it be decided to send any further contingents from this country. I have conversed with a few of these men, and their enthusiasm under existing circumstances speaks volumes for their loyalty to the Government. The desire among the warlike tribes of our native subjects, in this part of India at least, is so strong that it is currently rumoured some commanding officers have intimated to Army Head Quarters, that second battalions to regiments proceeding on service could be formed within a few days; while, as far as the Sikhs are concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor is being besieged with petitions for enrolment under our Empress's banner. Such visible tokens of loyalty go far, I think, to prove the native army is not disposed to encourage a Russian invasion of India, but rather that they are quite prepared to cross bayonets and swords with them, as the sworn foes of the Government in whose service they and their forefathers have been born and bred."

Indian Daily News—The minutes of a court-martial lately held at Alipore on a sepoy of Rattray's Sikhs have been published. The punishment awarded to this man for his mutinous and insubordinate conduct appears to us to be, and dangerously inadequate. It is difficult to understand the equity of the law, which sentences the British private to five years' penal servitude for damning a corporal's eyes in the heat of passion, whilst two years' hard labour is considered a sufficient punishment for an arrant, impudent endeavour by example and precept to propagate mutiny in a whole regiment.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mussoorie writes, "I was much gratified on being shown to-day a splendid specimen of an aerolite, weighing 34lbs., apparently perfectly sound. The aerolite fell in the interior of the hills luckily on soft ground and not with a big out. It belongs to F. Wilson, Esq., and is about to be sent to the Museum in Calcutta. The specimen is rare, being so large and unique, and well worthy the attention of the scientific world."

THE *Pioneer*.—The 18th paragraph of the Government of India's financial resolution, dated the 18th of March last, contains the following statement :—"The measures taken during the past year for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments will, it is believed, when they are complete, improve the financial position of the Government of India by an annual sum of nearly £400,000. *No part of this improvement is due to fresh taxation.*" About a month before this was written, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reminded his hearers in Council, with some emphasis, "that Bengal set the example of contributing such a cess to the Imperial Revenues, and last year relieved the Government of India of nearly £300,000 *by imposing on the land charges hitherto borne by the Imperial Government.*" The italics in both cases are our own; and the two quotations have been brought together by a correspondent, who being aware that the Government of India in the Financial Department is always accurate and truthful, has been driven to the conclusion that to impose a land cess in Bengal is not to impose fresh taxation. During "the past year," he writes, in which the Indian Government found out how to dodge nature, and *ex nihilo* created £400,000, we also find that the North-West Government had to impose a low licence-tax "to meet the demands of the Imperial Government." Therefore, by the same chain of reasoning as before, a low licence tax in the North-West is not fresh taxation, within the meaning of the Financial Department.

THE APPLICATION AGAINST MR. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, OF THE "POONA OBSERVER" PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

THE application of Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee, of the *Deccan Herald* Press, preferred through his pleader, Mr. Baba Gokla, for permission to prosecute Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, of the *Poona Observer* Press, was fixed for hearing before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, this morning. His Worship took his seat at 11 precisely, and the Court was densely thronged with pleaders, monkirs, and lay members of the Parsee gentlemen. Mr. N. N. Xavier, who appeared for Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, addressing the Court, said that his client, acting under the advice of a number of his friends, had resolved to obtain advice and legal assistance from Bombay, and he felt himself that, in so serious a matter, against such a respectable gentleman as Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, he was not sufficiently prepared to argue the case. Mr. Xavier begged that the Court would therefore postpone the hearing of the application for sanction to prosecute his client on a charge of perjury, or for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, for a week or ten days. Major Trueman then called upon Mr. Baba Gokla to say why a postponement should not be granted. Mr. Baba Gokla, in objecting to a postponement, said that he did not wish to take Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy at a disadvantage, but that he thought the opposite side had sufficient time to make arrangements for legal aid and assistance from Bombay. If, however, his Worship was disposed to grant a postponement, Mr. Baba Gokla begged that his client may be allowed the costs of the day. Major Trueman replied that he was certainly disposed to give a respectable gentleman like Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy every chance to exonerate himself from such a grave charge as that now hanging over him, but that he had no power to grant the costs of the day. His Worship considered it reasonable that a week's time should be granted, and the hearing of the application was therefore postponed to Monday next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A STATION MASTER.—A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Times* from Tanoor on the South-West line of the Madras Railway, says, "The Station Master of this station was tried on the 24th April before the Head Assistant Magistrate of the Malabar District at Palghaut for receiving an unlawful gratification, to wit, forty rupees from a Moplah merchant. It would appear that certain goods were consigned to the merchant and that the Station Master delayed delivery of them till such time as he obtained the above named amount from the merchant, who, after acceding to the wishes of the Station Master, reported his conduct to the Traffic Manager. A prosecution against the Station Master was instituted and has resulted in his conviction. Sentence, however, has been reserved till the 16th May."

BOMBAY.

THE Court of Session at Tanna will sit for criminal appeals and miscellaneous business on Thursday, the 16th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 2054, the average daily attendance being 236. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers and sore throats.

DEATH OF THE SWAMEE OF AGULKOTE.—The Swamee, whom thousands of Hindoos used to worship, died at that place on Tuesday week. He was eighty years of age.

WE learn from a Marathi paper at Sholapore that all the native employés of the G. I. P. R. Company are about to resign their respective posts in that Department.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A police havildar, named Babajee Rowjee, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 130 from the person of his child on Monday last, while the child was lying asleep on the verandah of complainant's house.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Duncan Road, yesterday, on view of the body of a Hindoo, named Narayen Dhakoo, who was found drowned in one of the wells situated on the Duncan Road. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—John Bruce, a seaman of the British ship Anglo-Indian, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Mr. C. W. Slowman, the chief officer of that vessel. The case was postponed for hearing to this day, to enable complainant to summons his witnesses.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ramaswamy Veeraswamy Deceased was a ship's labourer, who, about eight days ago, whilst working on board of the steam ship Macedonia, fell from the ship on to a boat which contained stone ballast lying alongside of that vessel, and sustained some serious injuries to his head and other portions of his body, from the effects of which he expired on Tuesday. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by inflammation of the brain, the result of an accidental fall into a boat."

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The report of this Institution, which was read at the annual meeting on the 2nd April will, it is hoped, preserve in the minds of the clergy and others who can support the charity a proper sense of its claims. A great push was made last year in consequence of an appeal which set prominently before the public the exhaustion of the funds. The answer made to the appeal was sufficient to stave off the dangers then threatening, and if a little of that feeling then evoked can only be kept alive, there would be no recurrence of the danger.

The claims of the Indo-British Institution on charitable support throughout the diocese are easily stated. It is the only institution we have for Anglo-East-Indians. It depends altogether on charity, and supports 20 children entirely, and 50 partially, out of the 81 boarders at present in the school. These are its true claims: the excellent report of the examination of the Girls' School is rather a satisfaction to its friends and supporters, than an additional claim. The need of better buildings, and of an infirmary will be a subject for another special appeal when the fitting opportunity shall arise.

The Governor, who presided at the annual meeting, warned the Anglo-Indian community of the charges of false pride and extravagance which are brought against them: but it would be most unjust either to attach that charge to the majority of the community, or to make it (in whatever degree it might be true) an excuse for not supporting the one institution which is designed to educate the poorer members of it. Far better, and far more consistent with the duty of Christian charity, to do more than has as yet been done to alleviate their hard lot—a lot becoming harder and calling for more strenuous exertions year by year, on account of the increasing competition on the part of the natives.

It may be that the community as a body does not exhibit as much as might be of the Anglo-Saxon blood in which they share. We know of no other way to help this on than that the impress of the Church of England which teaches every baptized soul its true place and price in the eye of God, and helps to show every member of the Church his own position at once with the privileges and the responsibilities which it entails. We can only expect this feeling to grow with the growth of a true corporate Church feeling within the borders of our own communion, and long as that is stagnant or at a low ebb, it would be ultra-pharisaical for us as English Churchmen to cast stones at our brethren.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

THE VOLUNTEER BAND.

THE Band Fund of the Volunteers appears to be in rather a bad way, and it is proposed to make an effort to increase it. With this object an *al fresco* entertainment will be given on Saturday next, the 11th inst., when there will be the advantage of a full moon, in the Victoria Gardens. The use of the Gardens for the occasion has been graciously accorded by the Town Council, and the following Committee of Volunteers has been appointed to make arrangements for the fête:—Colonel Sexton, Captain Creagh, Major Maxwell, Lieut. and Adjutant Dunne, Lieut. Kemp, Lieut. Wyer, Lieut. Freeborn, Color Sergeants Medley, Buckland, and Hoar, Privates Barrow, Soundy, Plumpton, and Stephens.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE amateur performances at the Grant Road Theatre on Monday night and again last night were not so well patronised as, for their object alone, they deserved to be. The acting was certainly amateurish, but people did not know that before they went, and on the first night there was a very meagre audience. We think that when people try to do their best on behalf of a good cause they deserve to be supported, and we do not think the Bombay public are to be congratulated on the manner in which they responded to the call for relief of the relatives of the unfortunate servants of their country who were lost in the Eurydice.

IMPORTANT CHARTER PARTY CASE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, BOMBAY, MAY 1.

(Before W. E. HART, Esq., First Judge.)

HAJEE JOOSUB SAHEBDINA VS. DUNCAN, OF THE SHIP ALEXANDER YEATES.

THIS case arose out of the defective phraseology in a charter party. It was heard on Monday, the 29th of April last, when Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bicknell for the defendant, and on hearing evidence on both sides the learned Judge gave the following judgment on the 1st instant :—

This is an action by the charterer of the ship Alexander Yeates against the master to recover the sum of Rs. 840, being the amount of the loss by exchange incurred by the plaintiff in making two advances to the defendant in accordance with the terms of the charter party.

The case principally turns on the construction of the charter party entered into between the plaintiff and defendant on the 1st August 1877, the parts of which material to the present case are as follows :—1. The ship to proceed to Calcutta and there load the cargo the charterer's agents, and there load on charterer's account a full cargo for the Mauritius, to be there discharged, and at Mauritius charterer to supply 800 or 900 tons of stone ballast or cargo for Bombay, or pay the captain Rs. 4,000 in lieu thereof, to be at the option of shipping not less than 900 tons of cargo at Rs. 4 per ton. Charterer to have the option of despatching the ship from Calcutta to Bombay direct, and also to have the option of sending the ship to Mauritius on the way from Bombay to Calcutta to load and to discharge cargo. 2. The freight to be paid on unloading and right delivery of the cargo in cash at final port of discharge on the total quantity of cargo loaded in Calcutta at Rs. 13 per ton. The master to sign bill of lading at any rate of freight required by the charterer, without prejudice to this charter party, but should the aggregate freight by bill of lading amount to less than the total chartered freight the master to be paid the difference in cash before sailing. 11. Sufficient cash for ship's ordinary disbursements, not exceeding Rs. 8,000 in Calcutta and Rs. 12,000 in Mauritius (if the ship is not finally discharged at the latter port), to be advanced to the master against freight, for the necessity of which, or the due appropriation thereof, the advancer is not responsible, the proportion of interest, insurance, and commission at current rate of exchange." It is proved that the ship went hence to Calcutta, calling on her way at Madras. That at Calcutta the plaintiff's agent advanced to the captain the sum of Rs. 6,000 in four instalments extending over a period of about a fortnight, the first of which was not paid until about two months after the arrival of the ship at Calcutta. It is also proved that when the ship left Calcutta for the Mauritius, the bill of lading freight was about Rs. 6,000 less than the chartered freight, but that when the ship again arrived in Bombay from the Mauritius, after having completed the round, the bill of lading freight for the whole round exceeded the chartered freight. It is also proved that it was the duty of the charterer's agent at Calcutta and the captain that the ship would not be finally discharged at the Mauritius, but would return hence to Bombay. In these circumstances the plaintiff claims to recover from the captain the loss in exchange at the Rs. 8 per cent. advanced at Calcutta at the rate prevailing between Calcutta and Mauritius which is stated to be at the rate of 6 per cent. Rs. 480. To this the defendant objects that the rate of exchange should be calculated between Calcutta and Bombay and not between Calcutta and Mauritius. He also contends that by the terms of the charter party he was entitled to be paid before leaving Calcutta in cash the difference between the bill of lading freight and the chartered freight, viz., Rs. 6,000, and that this amount should be deducted from the Rs. 8,000, the fact that it was only Rs. 1,400 that were advanced to him at Calcutta. First as to the rate of exchange, it is not to my mind clearly proved that there was any loss by exchange at all. The plaintiff's agent says he drew a hundi, but the hundi has not been nor are any books of account produced, and even if such hundi had been drawn one would have expected that the amount thereby realised would have been paid over to the captain in a lump. This was not done, and the fact that Rs. 8,000 was not paid till long after the ship's arrival, though demanded immediately on her reaching Calcutta, and then only by small instalments, points rather to the inference that the sum was paid out of the moneys of the plaintiff as they, from time to time, came to the hands of his agent in cash. The charter party, however, providing for the payment of some exchange, and the captain apparently not contesting his liability to pay at some rate, while I cannot say there is absolutely no evidence of the loss by exchange having been incurred, it remains to be seen what is the meaning of the charter party, the terms of which provide for the payment by the master of the current rate of exchange without mentioning the places between which the exchange is to be calculated. A charter party, of course, like any other mercantile contract, may be explained by evidence of usage, but this evidence must establish, as in all other cases of proof of usage, a general prevalent practice universally followed as binding. This is not the case here. The broker who drew the contract explains the words to mean one thing: Mr. Weber, who gave that broker his instructions and approved the draft, and who was also called by the plaintiff, explains them to mean another. Thus the proof of usage fails. The plaintiff who seeks to enforce the payment of the higher rate of exchange must show how he is entitled to charge it, and as he fails in this, I must hold that the rate of exchange must be calculated between Calcutta and Bombay. True, the advance is "against freight," but here again is an ambiguity as to whether it is against the particular freight between two ports on the way, or against the whole freight of the entire voyage. On these grounds, and looking to the fact that it is to say the least doubtful whether there was any loss by exchange at all, I find that the lower rate of exchange only is to be charged, viz., that between Calcutta and Bombay, 2 per cent., and this construction is at least consistent with the facts proved that at the time of the advance the parties contemplated the ship making the complete round and a final adjustment of accounts on her return to Bombay. Next, as to the clause relating to the master's right to be paid the difference between the aggregate bill of lading freight and the total chartered freight, I should have had no difficulty whatever in deciding the meaning of this to be against the defendant's contention, were it not for the words "before sailing." The whole scheme of the charter party contemplates, and the intention of the parties evidently was, that the ship should make the entire round and accounts be settled on her return to Bombay. If so, I do not think it could have been intended to institute a comparison between the bill of lading freight and the chartered freight at each port on the way. The use of the words "aggregate" and "total" is against the defendant's construction, which would also have the disadvantage of construing "freight" in clause 4 to mean particular freight between two ports on the way and "freight" in clause 11 as the whole freight of the entire voyage. My construction at least has the advantage of consistently interpreting the word freight in both clauses to mean the same, thing, viz, whole freight of the entire voyage. But, then, there are the words "before sailing." Sailing whence and whither? Mr. Macfarlane suggests the words may mean before sailing for Bombay from the last port of shipment. They may mean this or they may mean before leaving the final port of discharge after all accounts have been settled. I think the charterer must be prepared to pay the master whatever may be found due to him, as the difference between chartered freight and bill of lading freight before he leaves, however soon that may be after the discharge of the ship. This construction again has at least the advantage of being consistent with the scheme of the charter party and the apparent intention of the parties. Bearing this in mind, as also the fact that the charter party was drawn by a Hindu broker and without solicitor, as I learn, scholarly acquaintance with the English language, I must hold that the captain was not entitled at Calcutta to the difference between the bill of lading freight and the chartered freight, consequently that the whole Rs. 8,000 was an advance on which he must pay exchange at the rate aforesaid—two per cent on Rs. 8,000=160. The rate of exchange between Mauritius and Bombay is not disputed—three per cent. on Rs. 12,000=360.

Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 520 and costs. Plaintiff's attorney's costs certified.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 2nd inst.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, asking that they may be allowed the use of a piece of land on the Wellington Reclamation, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light shed as a shelter for their boats. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, stating that there is no objection to the Gymkhana having the use of the land as long as it is not required for other purposes, and suggesting that a nominal rent be charged of rupee one per mensem. Resolution: sanctioned. A nominal rent of one rupee per mensem to be charged. The Gymkhana to vacate the land on receiving a month's notice.

Read application, dated 20th April, from Mamu Ally Meerally for a lease of 275 5-9 square yards in the Mody Bay Estate, instead of the lease for 222 2-9 square yards already granted him. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Submitted letters, dated 17th and 27 h April, from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company, asking that the name of Mr. F. E. E. Cutler may be inserted in the lease of ground applied for by them, and that a lease be granted him of 1,091 4-9 square yards instead of 701 6-9 square yards, the area already granted. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

It was proposed by G. A. Kittredge, Esq., that the necessary steps be taken to provide for the steering of all steam launches and other small steamers plying in the harbour from the bows of the vessel. Resolution: to be referred to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant for report.

It was also proposed by G. A. Kittredge, Esq., that attention be called to the danger from the practice of landing kerosine oil at Carnac Bunder promiscuously with other cargo. Resolution: to be referred to the Traffic Manager for report.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Accountant General, dated 24th April, acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 99,629-11-9, and intimating that this amount, plus Rs. 1,476-13-2, the difference between the interest on the capital debt Rs. 8 55,281-11-2 for the year ending 31st March and the amount paid on 1st April, viz., Rs. 8,56,758-8-4, will be applied to the liquidation of the advance of Rs. 9,25,000 made on 30th March 1875, subject to the resettlement of the interest and capital accounts of the Trust in reference to the orders which will hereafter be passed by Government.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 30TH APRIL.

28	Vessels	piloted into harbour.
24	"	out of "
1	"	on a trial trip.
12	"	transported.
2	"	attended to.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(*Madras Times.*)

The *Statesman* has the following caustic and pithy remarks on the work to be done by the Famine Commission :—

"What we insist upon, is the dismissal of all hope that the Commission can do anything effectual by its three or four months' sitting at Simla, and then drawing up the usual routine 'report.' The work General Strachey has to do, is one that will never be accomplished in this way. We ask no report from him whatever. What we want him to do is, to 'master' the economic condition and prospects of every famine tract in the country. The tracts are fairly well defined, while they differ radically from each other, in their economic condition. Railways will do much for some of them; nothing at all for others: a change in the land system is needed in some districts; while in others the land system is perfect, and so on. The Commission must do the work we want done once for all, while all notion of 'sitting' merely to receive a report of the order we have been so long accustomed to, and the very name of which we have come to loathe, will, we hope, be given up. The appointment of Mr. Caird to the Commission—although it has been reflected upon by others—seems to ourselves wise. We want 'experts' before all else, for the questions the Commission has to deal with, and men of original mind. The non-official element ought certainly to have been stronger. This is not an Executive Committee, be it remembered, but a Commission of Experts. The more independent the inquiries of the members are severally, the better for the purpose to be accomplished by them. That they can do anything really effectual, by their three or four months' 'sitting' at Simla, it is idle we think to expect. The Commission will be employed permanently for a long time we believe, to do any real good, and will have to visit every famine tract in the country that they may see it with their own eyes, and have the great advantage of close inquiry for themselves upon the spot. It is not necessary that the Commission should remain the same. It may be even better that it should be changed. It took 25 years for a Law Commission to give us the Penal Code—that splendid act of Legislation. And the Famine Commission will do no good whatever, if it is to be hurried to a report. Give it time—time to reflect as well as inquire—time to consult distant authorities and compare opinions. Let it be an *earnest* matter in one word, and not a mere homage paid to decency in view of the perishing millions of the people."

We have, we regret to state, good authority for saying that the very thing which the *Statesman* deprecates—and very properly deprecates—is to be adopted. The Commission is going to make a report, is going to publish it within a certain period,—as though it were a work prepared for sale as a commercial transaction,—and is not going to endeavour to prevent famines in future. "Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true.

THE DISTRESS AND SCARCITY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

VINDICATION OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AGAINST THE CHARGES OF MR. KNIGHT.

Naini Tal, 23rd April 1878.

From C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Public Works Department.

A LETTER appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman* of the 30th ultimo, signed "R. Knight," which contained grave charges of maladministration of the distress which now prevails in these Provinces, on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor; and as Sir George Couper believes Mr. Knight was formerly in Government employ and is a person of some consideration, he thinks it incumbent on him not to leave these charges unnoticed and unanswered. I am therefore desired to submit herewith a Minute which His Honour has recorded on the subject.

MINUTE by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner for Oudh,—dated Naini Tal, the 23rd April 1878.

The charges brought against me by Mr. Knight would seem to resolve themselves into three. There are other points of detail, but I do not think it necessary to take up my own time and that of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council in discussing these. These charges are—

I.—That I showed no provision and made no forecast of danger in circumstances that urgently demanded both; and the measures subsequently undertaken were ludicrously inadequate; that in fact there never were any relief works worthy of the name until 20th January.

II.—That a large majority of my officers have sent in appeal after appeal in every possible tone—"angry, piteous, sarcastic, economical, sanitary"—which have been met with cold denial and disbelief, and sometimes with censure and punishment.

III.—That my statement that the people were unwilling to work is untrue. They would have been ready enough to work, but that a daily ration of six chittacks of flour and one of dhall was not enough for their support, and therefore they would not to come to the relief works where this dole was given.

The reports already submitted to the Government of India are, I think, amply sufficient to acquit me of the first charge. It will be enough here to say that in September last, when it was feared that rain would not fall in time to save the spring sowings, the Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces visited the head-quarters of each division to concert with the Commissioners and the district officers, who were summoned to meet him, the measures of relief which should be undertaken in the event of our fears being visited with their full calamity. Subsequently rain fell, and all immediate necessity for action passed away in consequence. But it was known that the autumn crops had been a complete failure, and consequently that, during the period between the spring sowings and the harvesting operations, there would be great distress among the people who depend upon the produce of the autumn crop for their support. So, in October, Colonel Fraser was again deputed to visit the head-quarters of each division, and, in consultation with the district officers, to settle what works should be undertaken to give employment to the poor when the inevitable pressure began. The necessary arrangements were accordingly made and sanctioned throughout the provinces, and where the need manifested, money was at once allotted for carrying out the preliminary surveys. At the same time, the standard rules for the establishment of poor-houses, for the relief of those too feeble to work, were circulated to the information of district officers with an intimation that they were at once to act upon them should necessity arise. I submit that it was not in the power of the Local Government to take further precautions than these in anticipation of the coming distress.

With regard to the special charge, that the relief measures were ludicrously inadequate, and that none worthy of the name were undertaken until 20th January, I have only to say that the accompanying table shows that some thousands were employed daily throughout the months of September, October, November, and December, in the Agra district, to which it is evident Mr. Knight especially refers. That more were not employed is due to the circumstance that more people did not come forward to seek work enough for them is proved by the fact that the river embankment was started on 28th September, and afforded employment to tens of thousands in February and March, who would have been employed similarly earlier had they only chosen to come.

With regard to the second charge, I have to say that . . . in January last Mr. McMinn wrote me three or four letters, which have been reproduced in that of Mr. Knight: there was the same story of the gaunt mother throwing her child into a well, and of the husbands flinging their girl-wives into ponds . . . I sent his letter to the Commissioner of Agra, one of his division, with an intimation that the statements which they contained could not be passed over, and that the Magistrate should at once visit the spot indicated by Mr. McMinn and report the result.

The Magistrate reported that there was no doubt great distress, although Mr. McMinn's descriptions were great exaggerations, and added that it might at once have been alleviated had Mr. McMinn chosen to follow the instructions that had been issued, instead of setting on a hobby of his own. He wound up by saying that he had taken the necessary measures to put matters right.

Perhaps I ought to have censured Mr. McMinn for having ignored his immediate superiors, and sent me direct his letters which contained charges which were, as a matter of fact, I did not do so, much less did I punish him; and yet this is really the sole foundation which Mr. Knight has for the statement which he made, doubtless with the best intentions, that I am personally disinclined to think somewhat sweeping in its nature, that a large majority of my officers have sent in appeal after appeal in every possible tone—angry, piteous, sarcastic, economical, sanitary—which have been met with cold denial and disbelief, and sometimes with censure and punishment.

Mr. Knight's third charge is that my statement that the people would not come to the relief works, is substantially false, that is to say, they would have been ready enough to come had the dole been sufficient for the support.

Mr. Knight says, in support of this charge, that in Agra itself the wages were six chittacks of flour and one of dhall per day down to the last week in January, when it was raised through fright to two chittacks of flour and four of dhall. And he gives me the alternative of either being grossly extravagant now, or having starved the people before. From what source Mr. Knight derived his assertion that six chittacks of flour was the wage, I know not, but he has fallen into some strange error. The quantity of food considered necessary for the support of an ordinary man on the relief works was fixed, in conformity with former precedent, at two chittacks of flour and one chittack of dhall, 1½ seers of firewood; and one anna six pie was the money rate fixed to be paid to each man for the purchase of the above amount of food. And the Magistrate of Agra certifies that this sum has been received daily ever since the commencement of the relief operations. Those

periods during which prices ranged highest are marked A and B, and yet it will be seen that, even during those periods, the sum allowed, one anna six pie, was ample, nothing at all for others: a change in the land system, needed in some districts; while in others the land system is perfect, and so on. The Commission must do the work we want done once for all, while

PRIVATEERING.

(*Times*, April 1.)

Our experience for some time past has been that of neutrals while other nations have been at war. We have no recent acquaintance with the duties and dangers which attach to actual belligerents. On some of these we are content to remain uninformed, and to leave our interests in the hands of our professional advisers. The risk, however, which war will bring with it to our commerce is a subject of which most of us will desire to know something. Will our trading ships, in the event of war, be exposed to such dangers that they will be practically compelled to give up their business in favour of neutrals? Or will things go on then very much as they do now, and will our merchants need the newspaper and the income-tax collector to remind them that a war is going on in which England is among the parties? Our correspondent, Sir Samuel Baker, has drawn an alarming picture of the state in which we may expect to find ourselves. The outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia will be followed, he imagines, by a general onslaught on English merchant vessels. Russia would at once issue letters of marque; American adventurers would be found ready to accept them, and every sea would swarm with these and such like *quasi*-piratical depredators. Nor would the immediate loss this would entail upon us be by any means the worst result from it. The next step would be a quarrel between England and America, not wholly unprovoked, and a war, of course, consequent upon it. Our supplies of corn, diminished already by the failure of cereals from the great corn-growing districts in the East of Europe, would be reduced still further by the loss of American exports. India and Australia would be the only countries on which we could depend for our daily bread, and, even if these did not fail us, food would very soon be at something like famine prices. We should clearly be starved out in every sense of the word; shut off from food, and with our trade so crippled that we should scarcely be able to buy food if it was brought to our doors. There would be nothing for it but to surrender at discretion for dear life's sake, and we should be forced for the future to be very careful not to engage in war with any enemy whatever lest the same thing should once more happen to us. It is not every alarmist who ventures to go quite so far as this. More reasonable are the fears felt in a good many quarters that privateering, properly so called, will go on in spite of the Declaration of Paris, and that Russia will find means to evade the agreement to which she has set her name, or will break it boldly as soon as it seems convenient for her to do so. The question in either case would be what amount of mischief to English commerce might be expected to follow from the breach of good faith.

Now, as long as we keep ourselves to sufficiently general terms and to so-called first principles, we can draw pretty nearly any conclusions we may please. What we look at things more in the concrete, the view they present may become entirely different. The danger conjured up for us depends, it will be observed, not so much on Russia as on Russia's aiders and abettors. We scarcely think it likely that the United States of America would range themselves among these. That letters of marque might be issued by Russia is not impossible. But this does not help us to determine the chance there would be that the subjects of any neutral State would run the risk of accepting such dangerous credentials. For privateering, in the ordinary sense of the word, there is a good deal to be said, in the absence of any express stipulations forbidding it. It depends on the principle that, as declaration of war, all members of the one State become enemies of all members of the other State. Hence there is no ground of complaint on account of the hostile action of individuals. The right, however, which a man has to embark in his country's quarrel is practically limited by the fact that he has already lost all rights as against the enemy. The private adventurer may follow his own course without restraint from the laws of his own country. If he is captured by the enemy, he will have to show cause why he should not be incontinently hanged. The convenience of the case has thus led by degrees to the establishment of recognized rules. The privateer has been expected to give proof that he has been acting under his Sovereign's commission, and that he has thus, in a somewhat imperfect sense, been enrolled among his country's forces. Whether this defence would hold good, after the Declaration of Paris, in the case of a Russian privateer is another matter. England, it might appear, could very justly refuse to listen to it, and might punish in whatever way she pleased a culprit who had nothing better to offer than so discredited and discreditable a document. But, however this may be, it is pretty certain that letters of marque issued to the subjects of a neutral Power would confer no immunity. Russia, we may remember, at the time of the Crimean War tried to issue such letters, but she could get none of the neutral States of Europe to have anything to do with them. In the case of America, at the present moment, we have a three-fold guarantee that the attempt would fail. There is not only the danger which letters of marque would entail to those who availed themselves of them, though this would by itself be no mean safeguard. A cruise on the high seas with a halter constantly dangling before the eyes of every man on board is not tempting. If it did prove more attractive than we think it would, we may be sure that war between America and England would be very speedily accepted by this country as the lesser of two nuisances. But we are not driven in this way to calculate what might or might not happen. That citizens of the United States should accept letters of marque from foreigners, or that vessels should be fitted out in a United States harbour with a view of preying upon neutral commerce, have been long expressly forbidden by the laws of the United States themselves. Even if we admit that during the irritation caused by the escape of the Alabama and her sister vessels, and by the mischief to American commerce that followed, it would have been no difficult matter for Russia to prevail on America to seize a chance to retaliate; yet, as our correspondent "Amicus" has reminded us this contingency is wholly taken away by the Treaty of Washington and by the acceptance on the part of America of the heavy fine we were appointed to pay under its terms. The Treaty of Washington was open to many objections, but those who are responsible for it will be glad to think the time has now come in which proves they were not entirely in the wrong in agreeing to it. A war with Russia while the Alabama dispute was still open would have been a very different affair from what it would be now. The fact is that the mischief a Russian war would inflict on our commerce ought to be almost imperceptibly small. Every ship we had at sea would, of course, be liable to capture, if only the captor could be found. It would be the business of our navy to take good care that no such functionary as this came from any Russian ports. This it might do with considerably less difficulty than in almost any other war. The Black Sea and the Baltic, with their narrow entrances, might be kept absolutely closed. The northern ports of Russia would alone remain, and these would not be formidable, and need not be left unwatched. Any Russian cruisers that were at large when war began might do damage for a time, but only until they became known. They would soon enough then be hunted about from one place to another, and could not, under the existing laws and customs of nations, find a permanent refuge anywhere. Before long the whole sea would be just as free to English ships as it is now, while it would be absolutely closed to Russian ships of every species. The Russian navy and mercantile marine would disappear together, or would be kept in port—harmless certainly, safe perhaps. Even if the Declaration of Paris against privateering were evaded, the difference would not be great. If the Russian Government were to take its merchant ships into its service under a regular commission—as it no doubt has a right to do, and as we hear threats it would do—it would be of no great consequence as long as they were still outnumbered by our own ships. The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, to Sir Edward Watkin shows, moreover, that the Queen's Government is quite conscious of the services which our own merchant ships could render to the State. "We are well aware," he said, "that this country possesses in her mercantile marine a very powerful reserve of maritime force, and in the event of any necessity arising Her Majesty's Government will take measures to gain the full benfit of the reserve." Whatever the character of the vessels employed, we should maintain our superiority. What use would be a commission in the face of a superior armed force of the enemy? Regular or irregular, it would not run. We must add, too, that the modern practice of neutrals does not suffer the use of their ports for prizes captured by a belligerent. A clear necessity must be shown—such as damage received at sea or stress of weather. The *force majeure* of the enemy does not, by itself, give any title to the privilege. It is among the most recognized rules of war that prizes must be brought into port and condemned by the regular tribunals before the property in them will pass to the captors. But what port could Russia expect to find open in the improbable case of her having on her hands a prize English merchantman?

There will always be good reason why this country should keep out of needless wars. We need not imagine new terrors in order to deter us from them. The reality of war is bad enough. The very course of improvement that has humanized it and made it compatible with the demands of modern life has washed very much of the old colour out of it, and has left it a more dismal-looking thing than ever. The disappearance of private enterprise from naval war is one change only among plenty more of the same kind. In the old days when Drake and Hawkins carried the English flag over the Spanish Main, and when English ports were swarming with adventurers who were the Queen's servants at command, but in their own way and at their own risk and charges, there was a charm about war which is now wanting. The whole thing has now become an affair of big ships, big guns, and big battalions. The brightness and life have somehow died out of the picture. War has become a hard necessity, and it has ceased to be anything else. It is better so. Peace has its claims even while war is raging. It is not to be desired that the claims of war sh uld be, as they once were, universal and supreme. Evil and suffering will, of course, follow from war, but not in the way the alarmists of privateering look for them. Increased taxes, stagnation of commerce, minds taken up with distant events and inattentive to the most vital interests at home—these are the least we must expect. They are quite bad enough, without the fancied terrors of letters of marque and a failure of our national food.

SPAIN seems to have occasionally somewhat simple methods of managing her *poste restante* service. It appears that, at some of the provincial towns, the crowd waiting for their letters from the usual queue. The whole stock of received letters is then taken by the postmaster or postmistress in a basket to the first comer, who searches them carefully, secures his own, if there are any, and, when he has done, hands it on to the man behind him, and so it goes on until the basket or the queue becomes exhausted. No one is asked to pay his quota, but the system certainly has the merits of confidence and trust as well as simplicity to recommend it.

THERE is a member of the House of Commons who for the last three years has been locked up in a lunatic asylum. There is no prospect of his ever being able to resume his function of legislator among those who represent the united wisdom of the country, and yet, oddly enough, there exists no method by which his seat can be vacated. A member of Parliament, as is known, cannot of himself resign his seat—all he can do is to accept that "office of profit under the Crown" as steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which has been reserved for the purpose of avoiding elections and rendering necessary the issue of a new writ. But a member is not of course competent to take office under the Crown if he is mad and locked up. If he is mad and not locked up the case is naturally different.—*Vanity Fair.*

TRIAL OF MODAME RACHEL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Isabella Scott.—I am lady's-maid to the Countess of Dudley. I have been so for many years. I attended at the Marlborough-street Police-court. Up till that time I had never seen the defendant, nor been to her places of business. I never took nor sent her any jewellery. I remember about three years ago I had charge of the Countess of Dudley's jewels, at the Paddington Railway Station; they were worth many thousands of pounds—20,000l. or 30,000l.—15,000l. at all events. Witness continued, with strong emphasis: But I beg to say that they were stolen from me most assuredly, and not disposed of in any other way as has been stated. They have never been recovered. Lady Dudley uses no washes of any kind. I don't include in that soap and water, which are the only washes she uses. Lady Dudley is unwell—she is suffering from a very bad cold at present.

Charles Sheldrake.—I am an assistant to Mr. Attenborough, pawnbroker, 39, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. I produce certain articles of jewellery contained in a box. They were placed on deposit with me on the afternoon of the 9th January by the prisoner. She brought the jewels to our shop and said that she wanted a loan of 50l. upon them. She said she brought them for Mrs. Pearse, and when I asked her to sign the agreement, she said she could not write. She put her mark to the paper, and gave me the name an address of Mrs. Pearse, 40, Drury-street. (Agreement produced and read, containing a list of the jewellery, and setting out that a loan of 50l. was advanced on the same at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum, to be repaid by or before the 9th July, 1878, or the jewels to be absolutely forfeited.) I do not think that the jewels would realise more than 50l. if we had them for sale. A few days after the advance of the 50l. I received the letter F, the envelope of which was destroyed.

Mr. T. Saunders, examined by Mr. Poland, said—I am manager to Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, 30, Conduit-street. I received a bottle, which I gave to Mr. Senior.

Mr. H. Senior said—I am an analyst. I received a bottle containing some stuff from Mr. Saunders, the last witness. I analysed its contents. It was a 6oz bottle. There were 10 grains of a lead compound, 50 grains of clay-like earth, common fuller's earth, 160 grains of starch, 15 grains of hydro-chloric acid, and 2,400 grains of water, making 2635 grains, or about six fluids ounces.

Cross-examined by Mr. Day.—As to the lead compound, there are at least 30 compounds of lead. In this case part of it was in solution, and part of it was at the bottom of the bottle. The lead in the solution was chloride of lead. As to the insoluble portion of the lead, I cannot say exactly in what form it was, but it was in an insoluble form. Altogether I had to analyse not more than two ounces. That would be about a third of a six-ounce bottle. The lead not in solution was very small in quantity. There was not a great deal of difference as to the proportions. The soluble was 3.8 grains, the insoluble 5.3 grains, making 9·1 grains. There was more insoluble than soluble. From what I analysed that would be the proportion of a six-ounce bottle. The smaller quantity was soluble, and the larger quantity was chloride of lead. The larger quantity I would define as insoluble form of lead, but I found chloride of lead as well as hydro chloric acid. I found a large quantity of water. Godfrey and Cooke have two shops in Conduit street and St. George's place. The firm has now been established about 200 years.

How did you distinguish in your analysis hydrochloric acid from chloride of lead?—In the first place the solution which was separated was distinctly acid; but chloride of lead would be neutral in solution.

I believe Goulard water is sold as a wash?—Yes, and sold by Godfrey and Cooke.

How much lead is there in Goulard water?—I don't know exactly.

Ten times as much?—Quite that.

It is used for women's skin?—Yes, occasionally.

Did the defendant apply to have some of the wash for analysis by Professor Redwood?—Yes.

Did you refuse?—Yes, I declined, because there was none left, the quantity I had being small; but I offered to submit my analysis to any qualified person. Professor Redwood is the very best authority on that point.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland.—Your analysis has his authority?

Witness.—Yes, it has.

Is there any hydrochloric acid in Goulard water?—None at all.

Mr. Day.—Did you meet Professor Redwood?

Witness.—I did, and I supplied him with the details of my analysis.

Dr. Bond, by Mr. Poland.—I live at 50, Parliament-street, Westminster. I am F. R. C. S. and surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; lecturer also on forensic medicine at the hospital. I have heard the evidence of the last witness.

If a wash of the description mentioned were applied to a lady's face, what would be the effect?—It would cause great roughness of the skin, and I believe it would bring out an eruption if applied sufficiently often.

Which ingredient would produce the roughness of the skin?—The hydrochloric acid.

Has a wash of this description any medicinal quality?—It is a stimulating wash, and also irritating, and it cannot be applied to a lady's face unless she has a very bad skin indeed.

Can it properly be applied to a lady's neck?—Certainly not.

Would it have the effect of removing the hair?—No.

What would be the intrinsic value of a bottle of stuff of this sort?—I think 6d. at the outside.

I believe goulard water is a very common lotion?—Yes, very common.

Cross-examined by Mr. Day.—What is the strength of hydrochloric acid for internal administration?

Witness.—One would take about 15 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid, which would contain rather over a grain of hydrochloric acid.

The Judge.—A grain might be taken as a dose?

Witness.—That is about the dose, the ordinary dilution of the acid.

Mr. Day.—About six grains in an eight-ounce bottle would be a tonic to be drunk?

Witness.—Yes.

Is there any form of the acid in drops?—It could not well be taken in a more concentrated form than that I have given.

What would be the dose if six grains were in eight ounces of water as a drink?—You would drink about one-sixth of it.

Is that way it is recomended as a drink in hot weather?—Oh, yes; dilute hydrochloric acid, but not so strong, I think. I should give about half a dram, or about three grains in a pint for a person to drink as a refreshing draught. I don't know whether acetic acid is frequently used by ladies for the purpose of decoration. I have no doubt that all the "toilette vinegars" sold in London are acetic acid. Hydrochloric acid is irritating, but acetic acid is soothing. Fuller's earth, with starch in combination, would not be irritating. Hydrochloric acid with starch in combination would not be soothing.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland.—I have tried a little of this composition upon myself.

The Judge.—What was the result?

Witness.—The second application caused a tingling, the day after there was a perceptible roughness of the skin, and the finger had a grani-exfoliated look. I did not experiment any further with it.

Would that be the precursor of a rash?—Yes; that is my opinion. If the lotion was continued the irritation would increase, and eventually cause a rash.

Supposing the composition to consist of fuller's earth, starch, and water, would you expect any irritation then?—Certainly not.

If lead was added to that would it cause irritation?—No. I am not sure what effect chloride of lead would produce. I attribute the irritation to the presence of free hydrochloric acid. I personally use no cosmetic. I am of opinion that soap and water forms the best wash. The quality of the skin varies very much in different persons.

Mr. George Lewis.—I am a member of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, of Ely-place. On the 24th of January, in the present year, I was consulted by Mr. and Mrs. Pearse on this case. I ultimately instituted proceedings against the defendant at the Marlborough-street Police-court on summons. Before the committal of prisoner I acted for Mr. Pearse, but the Treasury took up the proceedings. Mr. Blanchard Woatner, who is now instructing Mr. Day, defended the prisoner at the police-court. I recollect at the third hearing Mr. Wontner making a statement with reference to Lady Dudley. He said that he did so at the request of the prisoner, and he desired to state that Lady Dudley had never been in Madame Rachel's shop, neither had the prisoner any acquaintanceship with her ladyship, and in unqualified terms she wished it to be known that Madame Rachel had never in any way attended upon or supplied any washes to Lady Dudley, and that statement Mr. Wontner repeated a second time after Lord Dudley arrived in court. Mr. Wontner also, at the same time, made a further statement of the prisoner's explanation of her conversation with Mrs. Pearse with deference to the Dudley jewels. He stated that Madame Rachel denied that she had ever stated to Mrs. Pearse that the Countess of Dudley's jewels had been brought to her house. Her explanation of the Countess of Dudley's name being mentioned arose in this way, that Mr. Pearse was upon the jury, and that Madame Rachel said to Mr. Pearse that one of the persons accused would give information with reference to the Countess of Dudley's jewels.

Mr. Day.—I have no question to put.

Mr. Poland.—That is the case upon the part of the Crown.

Theophilus Redwood, Professor at the Institute of Pharmacy, was then called, the examination being conducted by Mr. Williams,—I have been in consultation with Mr. Senior. We conferred together as to the probable mode in which the lotion of Madame Rachel was made. We made an analysis. We found ten grains of carbonate of lead, 50 grains of fullers earth, 160 grains of starch, 15 grains of hydrochloric acid, and six ounces of distilled water, making up a ten-ounce mixture. Two of the contituents would enter into combination to form the chloride of lead. Part would remain as free hydrochloric acid. As to the effect of such a mixture applied to the skin, so far as the lead is concerned, it would be the same as that produced by extract of lead, which acts as an astringent and desiccant, and is commonly used for allaying irritation on the surface of the skin. The fuller's earth possesses detergent properties. Starch is an absorbent, and is frequently used. Salts of lead are frequently used as lotions, perhaps none more frequently, and I do not consider their use dangerous. As to the lotion that I have described, the result to be looked for would not be the bringing out of a rash upon the skin. I applied it to my own arm. I did not find any such result. As it dries, the starch, and fullers earth and chloride of lead tend to whiten the skin.

Mr. Day Judge.—The result was only the effect of whitening of the skin as the lotion dried. I am 68 years of age.

Examination continued.—In a 6oz. bottle of goulard water there would be about 30 grains of lead. As to the effect upon the skin, in connection with 24 grains of sugar of judge by inference in saying that its effect would be the same as that of the acetiate. What is called toilet vinegar is a mixture of acetic acid, diluted with water, and scented. The mixture would not perhaps be so strong as Rimmel's vinegar. Toilet vinegar would probably have a stronger action than the lotion about which we have heard. I know pearl white, which is a name for carbonate of lead. It is habitually used by ladies for whitening the skin. It frequently is applied as a powder. It is quite insoluble.

The Judge.—Put on the face to cool it?

Witness.—No, rather to whiten it. The deposit would be whitelead. It is put on the face to produce a temporary effect.

Would it be injurious?—Well, the undue or continued use of cosmetics of that description are more or less injurious. Anything which fills up the pores of the skin is injurious.

Mr. Williams.—The use of the ordinary violet powder is just as well left alone?

Witness.—Much better. Soap and water and nothing else is the best.

Do you consider pearlash with ordinary water a dangerous hair wash?—No, not unless it is very strong. I believe the best hair wash is an alkaline solution of that kind.

We have heard something of the price of these applications, and we know that Epsom salts is sold for a penny an ounce what is its wholesale price per hundredweight?—A hundredweight would be worth 7s. or 8s.

I believe you frequently conduct analyses for the Government?—Yes, in poisoning cases.

Is hydrochloric acid a liquid?—Yes, it is a liquid.

It could not exist as a powder to be shaken out of a puff?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Poland.—A wash of that description would not in the slightest degree remove hair. Dilute acetic acid rather soft ns the skin. Hydrochloric acid is not used as an application to the skin. I am unable to say, therefore, how it would affect the skin. I have no experience of its effects. I applied it to my arm.

Mr. Poland.—Are you prepared to say that the application of wash to a delicate lady's skin would not produce a rash?

Witness.—I am not prepared to say that it would not, but I should be very much surprised to find that it did. I have never known it applied to a lady's skin. There are idiosyncracies. Some persons possess a skin which would be irritated by almost any application, especially if any irritation were anticipated. Imagination has often much to do with it.

The Judge.—You don't mean that a lady could bring out a rash with only soap and water?

Witness.—Well, my Lord, soap is an alkaline which would act on and irritate the skin quite as much as the dilute hydrochloric acid referred to, and for that reason many persons cannot use soap.

You don't mean that a lady under those circumstances would bring out a rash?—I do, my Lord.

Well, with water alone?—I would rather say soap and water, as soap is an irritant. I don't say by imagination alone. Imagination with a slight irritant may produce much that an irritant without the imagination would not.

Mr. Poland.—Do you know any beneficial effect which could result from the application of a wash of this kind?

Witness.—Yes; I can understand a beneficial effect where there is an ammoniacal emanation from the skin. The acid would neutralise that.

The Judge.—Do you agree with the Countess of Dudley's maid that soap and water only are the best?

Witness.—Yes; undoubtedly. This lotion might be properly used in a skin disease, or where an abnormal state of the skin existed. This lotion would not act as an irritant if there where any ammoniacal exhalations from the skin.

Re-examined by Mr. Williams.—Ammoniacal exhalations of the skin are not at all an uncommon thing. It is to neutralise those symptoms that the application of this wash or toilet vinegar would be useful and beneficial.

By the Judge.—This lotion is not quite calculated to keep the bloom of youth upon the skin, quite the reverse.

By Mr. Williams.—No cosmetics ever preserve the bloom of youth.

The Judge.—Nor make you look as young at 60 or 85 as 24?

Witness.—No.

By Mr. Williams.—The skin is very likely to be influenced by the imagination in the form of blushing, turning pale, and changing colour under the influence of passion. The application of this lotion to the skin would not be likely to produce any irritation if applied to the arm of a servant girl. I cannot say it would not, but I should be very much surprised if it did. Lead and hydrochloric acid combine in certain proportions; any chemist could tell what would be the proportions. The result is as certain as a sum in arithmetic. Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid. It is frequently used in combination with nitric acid for certain diseases of the liver as a foot bath. It has an astringent effect on the fect. It would be impossible to get 15 grains of hydrochloric acid into a six ounce bottle by filling it with water from an ordinary tap (laughter).

The Judge proceeded to sum up. He said—This case has lasted rather longer than usual, though I hardly like to let it go over to another day. The Statute provides that whoever shall by false pretence obtain from any other person money or valuable security with intent to defraud shall be guilty of misdemeanour. The first question you will have to consider is, was this a pretence? Was it false? And did the prisoner so obtain possession of the articles. In the first place, Mrs. Leverson, the prisoner, had a certain notion of making women beautiful and preventing decay of personal beauty. The next charge of false pretence was that the prisoner had exercised her skill in preserving the features of Lady Dudley, who, she said, had promised her £2,000, and that her jewels had been brought by Lady Dudley's maid. Then comes the question as to Mrs. Pearse's jewels having been placed where they were in connection with their safe custody. Again comes the question as to Mrs. Pearse's appearance being likely to be permanently disfigured. We have heard form a distinguished authority that soap and water from the very best cosmetics that can be applied. Next comes the question of the introduction of the untruth as to Lady Dudley's jewels. I think no one can doubt that, after the proper manner in which Mr. Wontner and Mr Lewis have treated this matter, there is not the slightest pretence for suggesting that the prisoner has ever been near Lady Dudley, or that Lady Dudley has been near her. Then as to the use of these washes having brought out rashes. There could be no doubt that that was a fraud. With reference to that matter, if you think that the impression made upon Mrs. Pearse's mind induced her to bring her jewellery into the defendant's shop that would be an much "obtaining" as if the defendant put her hand into Mrs. Pearse's reticule and took the articles. If they were obtained from Mrs. Pearse by statements which were untrue, and if the object was to get the money for which the jewels were pawned, that would be obtaining with intent to defraud. There is another point of law with reference to false pretences to which I must call your attention. A man puffing his wares by saying they are better than other people's is not guilty of a false pretence, but he must be careful how he states non-existing facts, for if he gets money into his pocket by such statements he brings himself within the scope of false pretences. If a person says "this wash will add to female beauty, and retain its bloom so that it makes you look at 60 as youthful as at 23," and thereby gets money—if, moreover, she says that the beauty of a well-known lady is due to her cosmetics, and that another will be ruined for ever unless she goes with her process, these are representations of non-existing facts, and they are false and fraudulent pretences. It is put to you here, broadly that Mrs. Pearse is a lady whose statement is not to be relied on. You must judge by her manner and the way in which she gave her evidence whether that contention of the learned counsel for the defence is true. If her statements are such as to entitle you to say that you believe she is telling you the truth, and it is your province to judge of that solely, you must taking the law from me apply it in the present case. Dealing then with the evidence, the learned Judge went seriatim through the statements which were made by Mrs. Pearse in her evidence. He commented very strongly on the representation that Lady Dudley had deposited with her jewels which were said to have been taken from a railway, not only as showing the cunning of the defendant in so turning a public event to her own purposes, but in the utter disregard shown by such a calumny of private reputation. He showed the animus of the defendant by her behaviour to Mr. Pearse when he went to see her after first hearing of his wife's connection with her. In conclusion, he put it to the jury that if they believed the evidence of Mrs. Pearse, as substantially corroborated by the Italian maid, there was but one conclusion to which they could come; while, on the other hand, if they saw any reasonable ground of doubt the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it.

As the Jury were about to retire the prisoner rose on the dock and attempted to address them, but she was stopped by the Judge. The Jury retired at six p. m. to consider their verdict, and after an absence of ten minutes the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Avory, the 2 of Knight—The allegation is that before the commission of the misdeamenour of which you are now found guilty, on the 21st of September, 1868, you were convicted in this place of having obtained goods by false pretences. Is it true?

Prisoner.—Valuable securities, sir, I was convicted of that.

Mr. Avory.—The record is for obtaining goods by false pretences. But have you anything to say why the Court should not give you judgment?

The Prisoner upon this commenced a long rambling statement to the effect that she had been convicted in 1868 or 1869 on a most monstrous charge of obtaining from Mrs. Borrodaile 3,000l. After her conviction, while in Milbank Prison, that lady came to the prison with an order from the Home Secretary, to say that the prisoner had been the victim of a malicious prosecution, and that after her conviction Mr. George Lewis had obtained 1,100l. of that money, and Froggatt, the solicitor, who was mixed up with the detective case, had had the rest. She had been allowed by the Government to communicate that intelligence to her children and that letter or letters were in the hands of Mr. Wontner, her solicitor in the present case. After her release Mrs. Borrodaile had come to her residence, had written all that to Dr. Konealy, and had made an affidavit of what was now stated, and a great deal more. Indeed, Mrs. Borrodaile became so infirmsive in her offers of assistance that the prisoner had been obliged to make an application to Mr. Flowers, the magistrate at Bow-street, to keep her away. On the same night Mrs. Borrodaile sent a 10l. note with her banker's name on, and two letters stating how sorry she was for what had taken place. That note and the two letters she had brought to Newgate, and they were in the hands of that gentleman [pointing to Mr. Sydney Smith, the governor in the dock.] She then came to know of Froggatt's connection with the prosecution, and she proceeded to recount the efforts she had made to establish her innocence, involving applications to Mr. Pollard, the Treasury solicitor, in whose hand she had deposited some of the letters and the affidavits of Mrs. Borrodaile. During the detective case Mrs. Pearse had called upon her, and mentioning that her husband was in that case, she had shown Mrs. Pearse the letters she had mentioned, and she it was who had persuaded her to go down to the Treasury and get her papers back, or she would be sure to lose them. That amounted to Lady Dudley's jewels, it was just to Lady Dudley, and her love of justice induced her to say a few words which she had communicated to Mr. Pollard. Hearing during the detective case that Froggatt intended to evade his bail and make his escape, she was told to go over to a public-house near the Surrey, kept by a man named Jewsbury, who had told her that Froggatt used his house, and that a young man named Alfred Mager, clerk to the Mayor of Derby or Bridgemaster—somewhere near where the jewels were stolen—had come up with patterns of Lady's jewels on paper; that he was met by Froggat, and sent back to his family; but had died very suddenly, and that the person who knew all about the jewels was a man named Mitchell, now in prison. That was the only statement she had made to Mrs. Pearse about the Dudley jewels. She had never seen the Countess of Dudley, and Mrs. Pearse would have to answer the statement she had made one day to the judge of judges. She had never mentioned the Countess of Dudley's name to Mrs. Pearse in connection with the jewels. She had only one more word to say, not for herself but for her children, whose only misfortune was her having introduced Mrs. Verner to Mrs. Pearse. Mrs. Pearse's poor brother, Signor Mario, she (the prisoner) respected as much as any one could, and she deeply regretted that that lady should have allowed her father to sell the last chair from under him to buy bread, when she acknowledged having laid out 20l for cosmetics and had told the Court that the things she had sold were for charitable purposes, when her father was dying for bread. Her only misfortune was having introduced her children to Mrs. Pearse, and having with her children moved heaven and earth to benefit Signor Mario, whom, she was not ashamed to say, she had greatly assisted. She had only further to say that her children had nothing whatever to do with this affair, and she begged that they, as Englishmen, would not visit her sins upon her children.

The Judge then passed sentence in the following terms:—You have had previous experience in this court, and in spite of that previous experience you still choose to follow a calling which is about as detestable as any I know of, for you have, and he tolled, by pandering to the foibles, and feeding upon the vanity of your fellow-creatures of the same sex as yourself. And when you, possessed of an amount of cunning which might be dangerous if it were associated with education, have got the unfortunate victims within your toils—numerous, I believe, because I see it to be so from the cheque-book which was produced—you seek their injury. Yours is a regular trade practised upon those whom you have got within your toils. I know not what base purposes you contemplated in your mind. You suggested to this young lady that she might slander her husband, and probably you might, if her purity had not deterred you from it, have suggested something else; and I do not know what you might have done. You bring the names of persons who stand before the world as first for their beauty and use them as a base means to promulgate the nature of these nostrums in which you have been dealing. You speak about your children. It would be well if you had considered about your children before you determined to follow this calling. But I cannot believe that the sentence I am about to pass upon you will inflict upon them a greater disgrace than the trade you have been carrying on. I regret—and I say it unfeignedly—that the law limits the power I have of passing sentence on you, for I would not feel justified in remitting by a single day the sentence which the law allows. It only permits me to give you a sentence—and that I do to the very last letter—of five years' penal servitude.

THE following sonnet to England, from the pen of Mr. Alfred Austin, appears in the *World*:—

Men deemed thee fallen, did they? fallen like Rome,
Coiled into self to foil a Vandal throng;
Not wholly shorn of strength, but vainly strong;
Weaned from thy fame by a too happy home,
Scanning the ridges of thy teeming loam,
Counting thy flocks, humming thy harvest song,
Callous, because thyself secure, 'gainst wrong,
Blind to the impassable fences of the foam!
The dopes! . . . Thou dost but stand erect,
The nations cluster round; and while the horde
Of wolfish backs slouch homeward to their snow,
Thou, mid thy sheaves in peaceful seasons stored,
Towerest supreme, victor without a blow,
Smilingly leaning on thy undrawn sword

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Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

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"Far beaming pendants tremble in her ear
Each gem illumined with a triple star."
Pope's Homer's Iliad.

There is no article which varies in design so much as the Earring, for there are none in which a lady's taste is more difficult to please. Almost everyone has an idea, peculiar to themselves, of what an Earring should be; and this is natural, for there is no ornament more conspicuously placed on the person, and none in which appropriateness to the wearer of it may be more manifested. One of the prettiest styles that Fashion has lately introduced is

THE SOLITAIRE EARRING,

otherwise known as the Bouton Earring. The idea is to wear upon the lobe of the Ear a Brilliant or choice colored gem, or a bit of rich pink coral or white pearl, some tastes preferring the stone, only, to show, others liking a little gold mounting, but all insisting on the *bouton* being *petit*, and, at the same time, intrinsically good. It is secured in the Ear by a tiny screw and nut which a lady readily learns to fasten, and sometimes by the usual simple wire.

Following our usual rule, we have placed in stock a sufficient number of these novel and tasteful *objects de bijouterie* to furnish a suitable choice, and we feel sure that they will commend themselves on inspection.

Pink Coral Bontons, per pair, from	Rs.	60 to	110
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